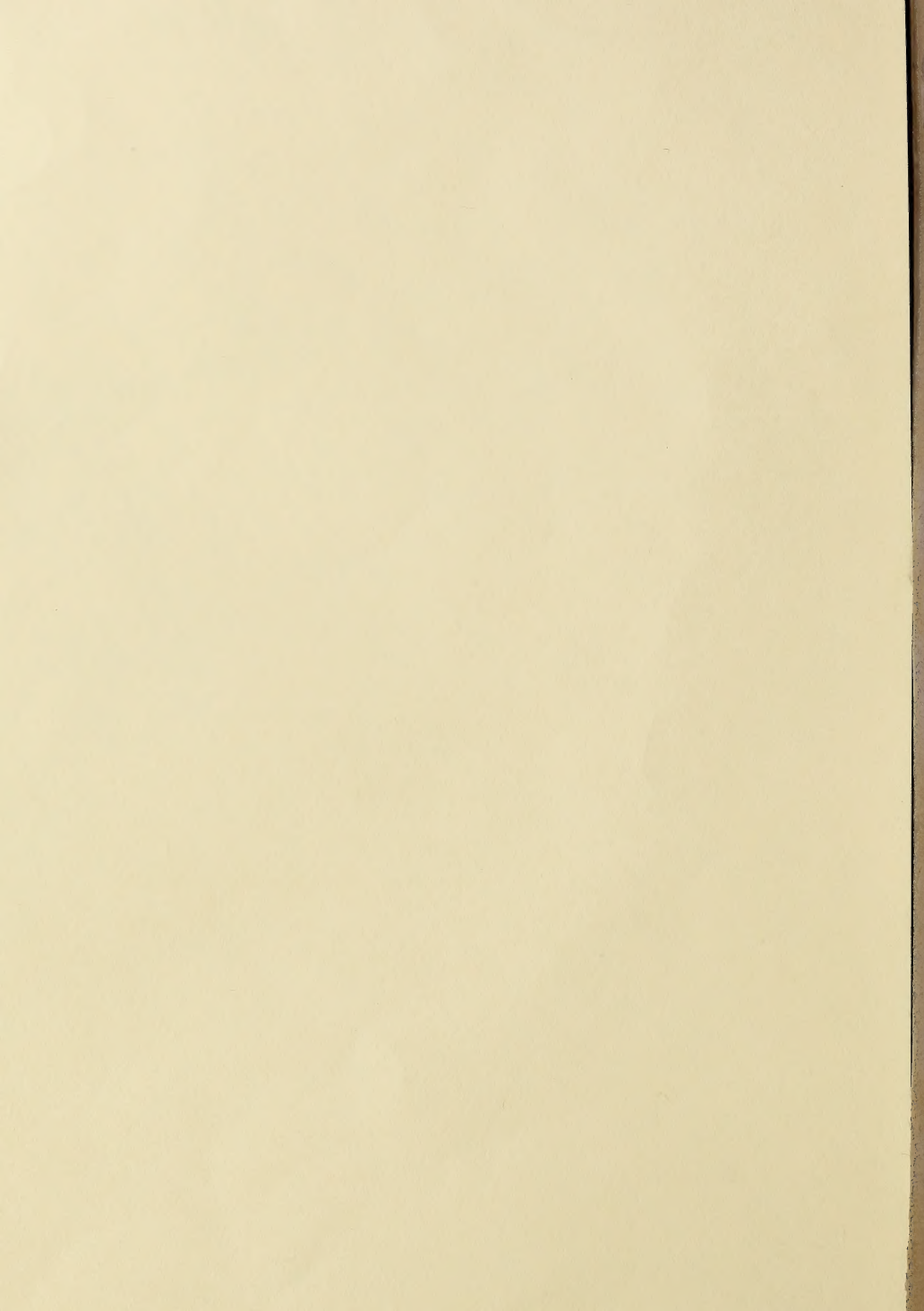


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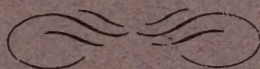
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Grape Vines Evergreens Roses &c.

Cultivated and for Sale by the

WOODLAWN NURSERIES,

WOODLAWN, Carroll County, VIRGINIA.



E. W. Jones Nursery Co.,

PROPRIETORS



GROWERS OF

Pedigreed Nursery Stock.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

All orders must be accompanied by Money Order, Bank Draft or Personal Check for the full amount.

C. O. D. ORDERS.—To customers, sending us satisfactory references, goods will be shipped with privilege of examining same before accepting or paying for them. This method insures us of getting our pay, if we send the right kind of stock, and insures you getting just what you order before paying your money.

PRICES INCLUDE PACKING and delivering to the Railroad or Express Companies, except on the very large Evergreens by the 100, for which actual cost will be charged.

Five will be furnished at the 10, 50 at 100 and 500 at 1,000 rates. Stock that does not grow under proper treatment will be replaced at half price.

MAKING SELECTION OF VARIETIES.—When so desired we make selections of the different kinds of fruit or trees wanted, giving an assortment of early, medium and late kinds. This will apply especially to Apple, Peach and Strawberry.

ORDER EARLY.—Do not delay ordering until you are ready to plant; order now while our list of varieties is complete, which insures your getting the kinds you want and when you want them. Shipped in proper time for planting.

AM ANXIOUS that all the stock I sell shall live and flourish, and that all my patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases. If they are dissatisfied in any way I wish to be informed of the fact, and allowed to do justice to them and myself.

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH.—Our grounds are annually inspected by the state entomologist, and we hold a certificate from him that there is no dangerous insect or contagious disease of fruits on our premises.

Address all correspondence to

**E. W. JONES NURSERY CO.,
WOODLAWN, VA.**

You May Write To The Following About Us

Farmers Bank, Hillsville, Va.; S. F. Derting & Co., Merchants,
Woodlawn, Va.; First National Bank, Galax, Va.

United States Department of Agriculture.**BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.**

Field Investigations in Pomology

Washington, D. C., January 19, 1911.

E. W. Jones Nursery Co., Woodlawn, Va.

Gentlemen:—

Noting your letter of January 3rd, relative to methods of selecting scions for the propagation of nursery stock, I would say that the points mentioned by you have, I think been touched upon in a letter that I wrote you of an earlier date. The methods of taking your scions from bearing trees in orchards which produce fruit of superior quality is surely one to be advised, even though there may be at this time an unfortunate lack of date which absolutely support any theories which may be held relative to the importance of such methods. We know that different trees of the same variety frequently show marked characteristics in regard to their regularity of bearing, the quality of fruit which they produce and in other ways. So far as any principles of plant breeding go, I think there can be no question but what they all point to the advantages of selecting scions from such trees as show the most marked and desirable qualities. I hope the time is not very distant when there will be an abundance of evidence bearing upon this matter.

In animal breeding, stockmen select for their types the animals that conform most nearly to the ideals they are aiming for, and I do not know any reason why the same course should not be productive of equally as good results when applied to methods which may be employed in propagating nursery stock, even though the lines of comparison are not at all respects entirely similar.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Gould,

Pomologist in charge of Fruit District Investigations.

Agricultural Experts Association.

Incorporated.

New York, December 28, 1910.

E. W. Jones Nursery Co., Woodlawn, Va.

Dear Sirs:—Yours of December 24, is received. I have 10,000 apple trees on my farm under this principal of special selection of propagating stock from matured bearing trees of known record and quality. I am very certain that there is decided value in this practice, and you are working along the right lines.

Very truly yours,

The Agricultural Experts Association

Stark Brothers.

Louisiana, Mo., December 8, 1910.

E. W. Jones, Woodlawn, Va.

Dear Sir—

There is nearly as much to be gained from propagating from selected and proven orchards trees as there is from breeding horses or cows from selected stock. With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchard Co.

B. W. H. Stark, Ass't Treasurer.

Rural New Yorker.

New York, December 30, 1910.

E. W. Jones Nursery Co., Woodlawn, Va.

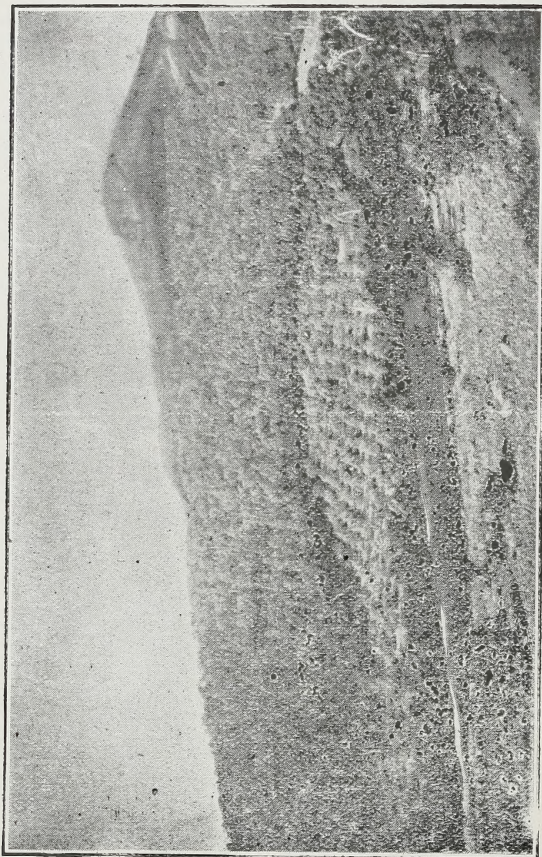
Gentlemen:—

Replying to your note of recent date, as nearly as I can get your idea in the selection of wood for nursery stock I think this is first rate, I don't see how you can do better if you want to produce high grade trees.

Very truly yours,

H. W. Collingwood, Editor.

Trees, Plants And Vines.



View Of Orchard In Bedford County.

The Apple

Long recognized as the world's leading fruit, the apple is even more interesting to growers in the Western and Eastern states on account of the enormous quantities that are being grown.

It is safe to say that every man who plants apple orchards with the right selection of trees and takes proper care of them will make money; and this is proven by the handsome income realized by thousands of orchard owners.

The right selections of trees, as suggested above is vitally important to the success of an orchard. We know of many farmers who have become dis-

couraged in growing apples, simple because they have too many varieties unsuited to their soil and climate.

We offer just such varieties as we have tried out in our own orchards, having fruited several sorts—hence we personally know the merits of the apple trees we offer and would not, under any circumstances, recommend any thing that would not do well for you as it has for us.

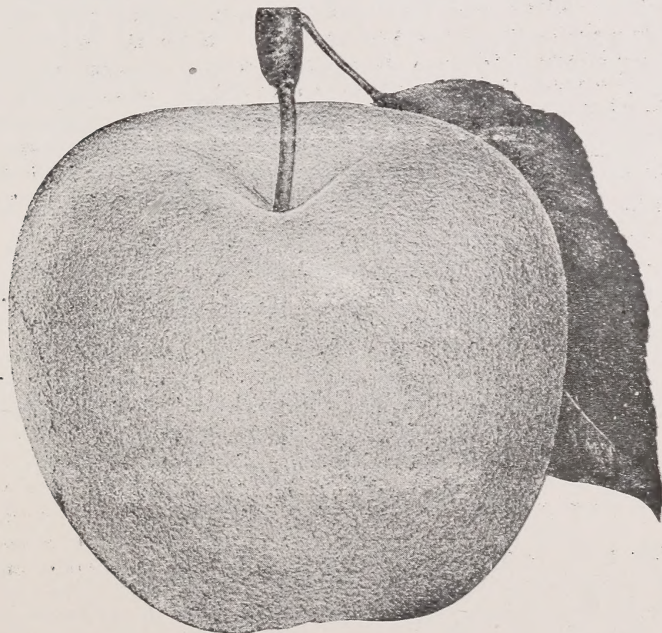
We guarantee that all trees purchased from us will be absolutely true to name; all orders will be fresh dug and carefully packed.

Apple trees will thrive in most any well-drained soils that will grow good crops of corn. The trees may, as a rule, be counted on to come to profitable bearing by the time they are five years old, and with proper care, including spraying to keep down insects and fungi, will from that time return greater profits than if planted to other crops. Apple trees, on an average, remain in bearing for forty years.

In all parts of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland, has been highly developed and has become a source of very large profits. The gold mines of the West seem to be as little profit as their orchards are now. Yields from \$500.00 to \$3,000.00 per acre net and are a regular thing. Apples sold in Virginia markets last year from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per barrel for the best grade and varieties. Counting apples at 50 cents per bushel, orchards will yield an average of \$3,000.00 per acre for the first twelve years from planting.

There were planted in our own county last year over 100,000 trees.

Some of the most desirable varieties for commercial orchards marked X



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.---Summer Apples,

Early Harvest—Rather large, round; yellow; flesh nearly white, tender juicy, crisp, with a rich sprightly subacid flavor. Tree moderate grower and very productive. Taking all its qualities into consideration, this has no superior among early apples. June and July.

Red Astrachan.—Large, approaching conical; covered with deep crimson. Flesh tender, white and juicy, of decided subacid flavor. July

X Yellow Transparent.—A Russian apple of great value. Above medium size, roundish, oblate slightly conical; skin a clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully matured. A remarkable early bearer; very prolific, does well every where and ripens among the earliest. July.

Autumn Apples.

Buchingham.—One of the most desirable fall sorts. October.

Fall Rippin.—Very large, roundish; skin smooth, yellowish green, becoming rich yellow when ripe; flesh yellowish, firm becoming tender, rich aromatic, excellent; valuable for cooking. September.

Smokehouse—Fruit medium size, oblate striped with red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish white and fine subacid flavor. September.

Albemarl Pippin—We consider this, Yellow Newton Pippin and Brook's Pippin identical. Perhaps no apple stands higher in the market than this, or brings as high a price; others may be more profitable to the grower. It succeeds finely in the Piedmont region and in many parts of the valley of Virginia, though in poor cold soil it will not succeed. It needs a deep warm soil to bring it to perfection. Where it does well we still advise planting it largely for market. Fruit large, round lop-sided, ribbed and irregular; surface smooth, yellowish green, sometimes bronzy, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh yellow, firm brittle, juicy, flavor acid, rich agreeable; tree slow grower in nursery; does not succeed well below the Piedmont country. January to April.

Ensee.—This new apple originated in Ohio by Mr. Cox and we quote his description below.

This promising new sort originated about 1880 as a chance seedling near a place where cider had been made in earlier years on the farm of the late Nelson Cox, in Winsor Township, Lawrence County, Ohio. Little notice was taken of it for several years after it began bearing until 1895, when its crop began to attract attention. Since then it has been somewhat disseminated in an experimental way, and commercially to a slight extent by the sons of Mr. Cox. The tree is described as rather upright and spreading in habit, with rather pale bark. It blossoms just after Ben Davis, and is considered a productive and regular bearer. The coined name "Ensee" was applied to the variety about 1898 in perpetuation of the apple brand N. C. of the originator, who was for many years recognized as one of the leading commercial apple growers of his region. The apple is about the size and color of the Rome Beauty with qualities of Grimes or Jonathan, but more juicy than either and never gets dry even after being kept in cold storage a year. The original tree was burned, in the fall of 1906 together with the barns on the place, but in the three years preceding it bore over 30 barrels of apples. We have several hundred trees planted, and they begin to bear at four years. The tree is a more vigorous grower

than Rome Beauty, with a more healthy foliage.

Description taken from the Yearbook of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, for 1907 form roundish to roundish oblate; size large; surface smooth, undulating; color pale yellow washed with mixed red, splashed and brokenly striped with bright crimson, frequently overspread with gray, dots variable, some russeted and aureole, many of those near the apex being indented; cavity irregular, large, deep, abrupt, russeted and sometimes striped; stem short, moderately stout, basin deep, abrupt, furrowed, downy, calyx segments small, converging, reflexed at tip, eye small, nearly closed; skin thick, tenacious; core of medium size, roundish, clasping, open; seed numerous, of medium size, plump, flavor subacid, rich, quality very good. Season late autumn and early winter, in Lawrence county, Ohio, keeping well in cold storage. This variety, is apparently deserving of test throughout the Middle States and the irrigated valleys of the West, as it is an apple of large size and fine quality, adapted to home use and special markets. The specimen illustrated on Plate XXXX was grown by Cox Brothers, Lawrence Co., Ohio.

HERE ARE A FEW TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, DEPT. OF HORTICULTURE, W. J. Green, Chief.

Whester, O., Feb. 17, 1909.

Dear Sir.—I have seen the Ensee growing on the original tree; have eaten the fruit and kept it in cold storage a year and am of the opinion that it is a valuable variety. Its size, color, season and good quality combine to make of the Ensee a first-class apple and I predict that it will take a high place in the list, both for market and home use. Very truly, W. J. Green, Horticulturist.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Washington D. C., Feb. 24, 1909.

Dear Sir—Replying to yours of the 16th, in regard to the Ensee apple, I will say that we have received specimens of this variety from time to time and have found it to be an apple of large size, fine appearance and excellent quality. It is certainly worthy of trial throughout the middle and western states. As to its behavior in the different sections, I have no data upon which to base my conclusions in regard to it. I think it would be advisable for you to have it tested at several of the state experiment stations in order to ascertain its adaptability to other sections than where it originated. Perhaps you have already done this and are prepared to report results.

Yours very truly, G. B. BRACKETT, Pomologist.

Mr. E. G. Cox, Proc. orville, O

Newark, O., Feb. 18, 1909.

Dear Sir.—I have been carefully observing the Ensee apple for a number of years, as it has been exhibited at our various State Fair and Horticultural meetings. It is a most beautiful apple and it is just as good as it looks. When an apple is good enough to win a prize for high dessert quality over the widely known and delicious Grimes Golden, it has to attain a pretty high mark indeed. This is just what I have seen the Ensee accomplish in a fair trial. I also had the pleasure of seeing the original tree of Ensee laden with a crop of beautiful apples

which, when gathered, measured over ten barrels. This was only a short time before the tree which stood close to the barn, was injured by fire which destroyed the building. I am inclined to agree with the supposition that the Ensee is a seedling of Rome Beauty; the fruit, as well as the character of the tree would indicate as much. However, it is a case where the child surpasses the parent in a number of characteristics, which is saying much in its favor. I have seven young trees, of Ensee growing in my orchard. They are clean, vigorous, upright and so far have blighted but little; the bark of the trees is a rather light color and the appearance of the trees in general is distinct and attractive and promising. I am looking forward with much pleasure to the time when we shall have some Ensee apples to put away for our own winter eating. Sincerely yours,
Asst. Horticulturist, Ohio Experiment Station F. H. BALLOU, Sec. Horticultural Society.

H. W. Collingwood, Editor.
John J. Dillon, Publisher.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER
409 Pearl St., New York.

Feb 20, 1909.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of recent date regarding the Ensee apple, I will say that we have worked the scions which we obtained from your brother into our Baldwin trees. They have made a good growth and have now produced fruit for several years. The apple is very satisfactory with us, of good quality and a good keeper. Our only regret is that we have not worked more of our trees into the Ensee. I should certainly like to have a few trees if I can get them, as I am going to do some more planting this year and have got in about all the Baldwins I want to plant. This is our standard variety, but it takes a long time to get it going, and when a fellow gets along towards the middle of a century he wants to see his trees do something a little earlier than Baldwin can be depended upon to do.
Yours very truly,

H. W. Collingwood, Editor

X Grimes Golden: A apple of the highest quality and one of the very best market sorts. This variety succeeds well with us and we shall plant it largely in our own commercial orchards in Virginia and West Virginia. Fruit medium to large, flesh yellowish. subacid, aromatic, spicy, rich refreshing; tree hardy, vigorous and productive. January to March.

X Johnsons Fine Winter, or York Imperial: Very good size, truncated oval, angular, skin yellowish nearly covered with bright red flesh. tender, crisp, juicy aromatic; an enormous bearer, and hangs well on the trees, it is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. We cannot say too much in favor of this apple, all things considered, it is scarcely second to any in this catalogue as a profitable orchard variety. This sort made the Virginia growers more money last year than any other variety. We are propagating over twenty thousand for our trade.

New York City. Yorks neted the growers from \$3.00 to \$4.00, per barrel this year, which we think is a fair price for No. 1 fruit. D. Grossley & Sons, Oct. 18th, 1910.

Lowrey or Pride of Virginia. Origin in Virginia and has brought famous prices on our markets. Medium to small, dark red and slightly speckled, subacid and of pleasant flavor.

Virginia. Sold at \$5 00 per bushel box last year. H. M. Magie, in October number of Western Fruit Grower.

Virginia. We think Lowry one of the popular red apples, and we are experimenting on the storing quantities particularly. The apple keeps firm and hard into the latter part of July, it is sweet. C. E. Sydnor & Co.

Virginia. Your letter reached us just after I had eaten two Lowreys grown in this section. These Lowreys were firm, skin clean, no scalding, shrinking or specks, meat crisp and juicy, flavor just on the line between a sweet and a acid apple.

The Lowreys sold for a higher price than any other apple grown in the valley last year. The six year old trees that fruited in 1910 are today well set with fruit spurs and show no sign of winter killing.

In my opinion the reputation of the Lowrey is established as a desert apple of high grade. Shenandoah Valley Apple Lands Co.

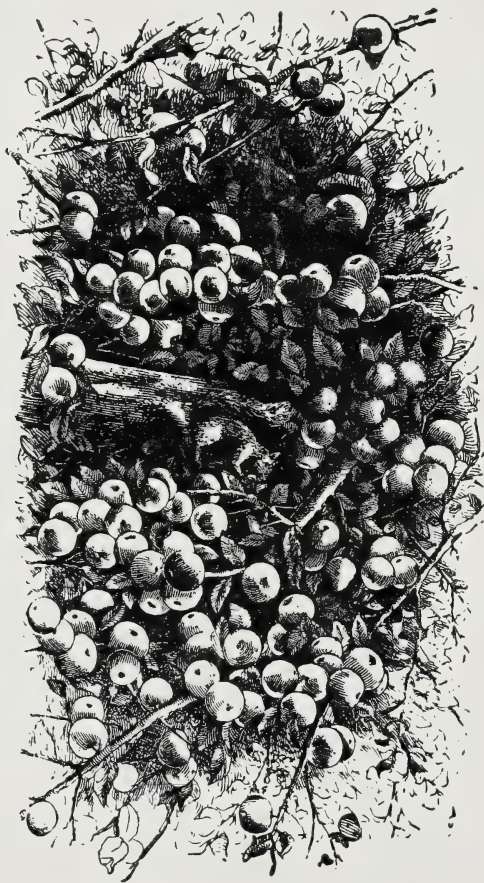
Virginia. The Lowry, or Dixie apple we have this to say of it. It ranks with the very best winter apples, as a bearer and keeper and its beauty surpasses the most of them. The quality we think the very best, it is firm and melts in ones mouth. Very juicy subacid, a fine cooker and taste like a p ne apple; when cooked requiring no sugar.

The tree is a strong grower but does not put out excessive wood spurs, though should it fruit will bear annually. The apple grows singly on the fruit spurs not inclined to bunch; deep red in color and slightly inclined to the flat shape, but a very beautiful shape.

We are planting every Lowrey, of it at present have over 2000 planted including those we have bearing. Rose Cliff Fruit Farm.

X Mammoth Black Twig Originated in Arkansas, a seedling of the Winesap, which it resembles, but it is superior in many ways. Large deep red; subacid, early and abundant bearer, and a good keeper. The tree is a strong grower and roots well. This valuable apple has few equals. April.

X Rome Beauty, Large, yellow, striped and mixed with light red, flesh ye low breaking coarse grained, subacid, valuable for market on the account of its productiveness, size and beauty as well as for its certain bearing. We are propagating this variety very largely and are planting it in our own orchards, as you can always depend upon a full crop. November to January.



X Stayman Winesap. This is one of the first apple in general cultivation. It is superior to its parents, the old Winesap, in size, flavor, color and keeping qualities has completely crowded it out where both are known. It originated with Dr. Stayman, of Kansas. Its merits were so strongly pronounced from the first to warrant strong commendation. The originator exhibited specimens from the oldest trees at county fairs and horticultural meetings, and sent to many pomologists and prominent growers. It is now attracting attention everywhere as now as a profitable market variety. It is large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The

tree is a vigorous grower, and, like its parent is irregular and dropping in habit, and adapts its self readily to different soils and situations.

Virginia. Stayman packed in bushel boxes are selling at \$3.00 per bushel.—C. S. Sydnor.

Maryland. The Stayman Winesap is by far the best variety both for commercial purposes and for home use in this state and in this latitude. I do not think that you can praise it too highly for sections to which it is adapted. In fact, it seems to be succeeding clear across the continent. I have splendid specimens of this variety grown in Iowa, Colorado, Washington and Idaho.—C. P. Close, State Horticulturist.

Winter Banana Apples Sold at \$12. A Box.

This variety recently brought famous prices on the New York market. It has been announced through the press that the entire crop of Banana Apples grown in Hood River District, Oregon, this year, sold at \$12 per box, which is the highest price ever received for apples. The boxes referred to hold from 45 to 50 pounds of fruit. Green's Nursery Company introduced Banana Apples some twenty years ago, and we give their description copied from catalogue.

"It is better quality than Swaar, says C. A. Green and Prof. H. E. VanDeman. The tree is vigorous and hardy. It is a great bearer, and the fruit is uniformly fair and handsome, the color of pure gold, with red blush on one side. The fruit is large and keeps well all winter. It smells and tastes like a banana. Do not delay to plant the Banana Apple tree. A friend told me ye-terday that he planted Banana apple trees three years ago and that these trees bore fruit last fall. This indicates that the Banana is an early fruiting variety. I am at this date, Feb. 8th eating Banana apples and have been for several weeks. I have my apples stored in bushel boxes in a cold storage building, and take them out only as I want to eat them. It has a well pronounced Banana flavor; after eating a mouthful of this apple you have the sensation of having eaten bananas for the last half an hour. Ordinarily Banana is a bright golden yellow apple. The tree is a good grower. No orchardist should feel satisfied without having the Banana in his orchard."

X VIRGINIA BEAUTY. Very popular in Southwest Virginia, where it has been grown for the past thirty years or more. The original tree are now living, and stands not over five miles from our nurseries. This tree is about one hundred years old and is thrifty and bears good crops of fruit. There has been several trees sold for Virginia Beauty which have proven to be something else and if you want the genuine

strain order your trees from us as we cut our grafts yearly from the original tree. Fruit medium to large; very dark red; subacid, very valuable as a commercial sort.

CRAB APPLE.

HISLOP Fruit large for its class; produced in clusters; dark rich red, covered with a thick blue bloom good for culinary uses and for cider.

TRANSCENDENT. Fruit large for its class; golden yellow with a beautiful, rich crimson cheek; when ripe, the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit, flesh creamy yellow, crisp, subacid pleasant and agreeable. This is truly a beautiful fruit; tree a rapid grower and productive. September.

The Peach

Some farmers who have planted Peach trees in the past have become discouraged with the results, yet with reasonable care, profits from the Peach crops will be found on an average, to be equal to, or greater than, that of other products of the farm. Unfavorable winters may kill the fruit-buds when every thing else seems promising, but it is a good plan to plant at least a few Peach trees, and care for them by pruning, cultivating and spraying. My experience is that you won't have to wait long for profitable crops!

As with apples and pears the Peach orchard may be used for other crops by planting between the rows until the trees come to bearing. Strawberries are an excellent crop for this purpose.

The following varieties are arranged in their order of ripening—hence a selection from my list will give you ripe Peaches practically all through the season from June to October. Except as noted, all are Freestones. Note "Directions for planting" page 24.



ELBERTA. The most promising of the new varieties, a real success commercially, as I have found after giving it a thorough trial in my own grounds.

OLDMIXON FREE. An excellent and well known general purpose Peach, thriving in most soils, and bearing well. The skin is greenish white and red; the flesh is juicy and rich.

ALEXANDER. Fruit medium to large almost round; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, flesh very juicy, adhering to stone. July 1.

GREENSBORO. Skin a beautiful crimson with a yellowish cast; flesh white, juicy and of exceptional quality. A very attractive Peach August.

FOSTER. A large yellow Peach, not unlike Crawford's Early, but of better quality. The flesh is yellow, juicy and rich, slightly acid. ripens a little sooner than Crawford's Early.

BELL OF GEORGIA. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific. A seedling of Chinese Cling, originated by Mr. Lewis A. Rumph, Marshallville, Ga. New. Ripe July 1 to 15.

CARMAN. In this new, hardy, rot-proof Peach, ripening at same time as Early Rivers and yet almost as large and fine as Elberta itself, we have a Peach of great market value, a large, roundish Peach with pale yellow skin; red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender and melting; rich, sweet and of superior flavor; by far the finest of any Peach ripening middle of July. The nurseryman who fails to propagate the Carman will soon learn his mistake. A big, early, yellow skinned Peach of high quality is sure to be in great demand. Don't miss the Carman.

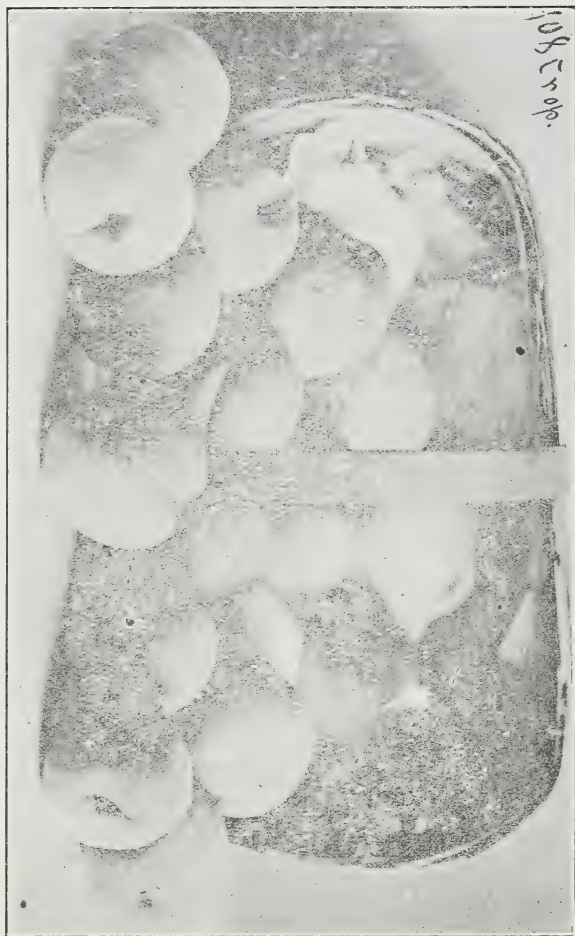
CHAMPION. Trees of this variety are hardy and bear well. The fruit is large and desirable for shipping. It is very handsome creamy white with a red cheek, sweet, rich and juicy. It ripens in August.

THE GREATCAPPS PEACH

The "CAPPS," the most profitable Peach ever grown, is the latest introduction, and has already out-rivalled the old favorite, proving better in every respect.

Taking "Elberta" as a standard, the "CAPPS" show superiority in the following comparison: It ripens at the same time—it is larger and of better flavor—it is much more beautiful in color—it is more prolific—it is hardier and a better shipper—it is a better keeper—it brings higher prices

The New "Capps" Peach



21 Peaches Fills The 1 Peck Basket

The CAPPS was first brought to our attention in 1905 and we secured a few buds for experimental purposes. These buds were put in a row side by side with Elberta, and in the very severe winter following all the Elberta buds were killed, but nearly all the Capps buds grew vigorously as soon as spring opened. This proved the hardiness of the Capps beyond doubt.

The first crop the trees bore was an extra large one, of the most beautiful Peaches we had ever seen—pure free-stone, bright yellow in color, suffused with a delicate blush on the sunny side.

The Capps measures 11 to 12 inches, in circumference and average 14 oz in weight. It will always be classed on the market as "Extra-Fancy"—that means the greatest profit to those who grow this wonderful Peach.

Its earliness is one of its important points of excellence. It is among the first to reach the market when the people are fairly yearning for Peaches—not when they have been surfeited with them. This means big prices and heavy profits.

The first year the Capps were on the market in any quantity, P. M. Kiely & Co., Commission Merchants of St. Louis, wrote us: "The Capps is a nice large peach, and we believe will meet the demand of buyers of fancy, highly colored fruit. If it proves a better keeper than the Elberta (and I believe it is,) it should become popular as a commercial Peach, as the flavor seems to be all that is desired.

The same year the U. S. Pomologist, G. R. Brackett, wrote: "Capps is a very good peach and well worth growing. Will find a ready market anywhere."

The Capps was awarded a gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and has invariably taken first prize both for size and quality wherever exhibited in competition with other high-grade fruit.

A large peach-grower in Arkansas reported on the Capps as follows: "The Capps drew special attention from the fact that they bore a fair crop season 1904 when most of the peaches, especially the Elberta, had failed entirely. The winter of 1904-5 was very cold for this latitude, the mercury falling to 23 degrees below zero several times. Yet the Capps bore a light crop in 1905. Some specimens 12 inches in circumference weighing 14 ounces.

"The winter 1905-6 was unusually warm, the temperature recording more than 70 degrees above zero for several days in succession, and then suddenly falling below zero, yet the Capps required thinning, proving beyond doubt that it is one of the hardiest varieties known.

"Aug. 15, 1906—We have had very wet weather here for the last six weeks. Have lost a great many Elbertas by being specked, while the Capps showed very few.

"I believe the Capps is the most profitable peach on earth."

Another point of superiority of the Capps is its shipping quality. When a grower sends his fruit to market he wants to feel that it is going to reach there in good condition, and for this one point alone it will pay to grow Capps. It can be gathered in prime condition and each

peach is so firm and solid that when it reaches market it is in splendid shape, without a bruise to mar its beautiful appearance, or a soft spot to spoil its quality.

With such a Peach as the Capps to send to market the grower can always be sure of receiving the highest prices. It is poor business to bother with any variety not the best of its class. Inferior varieties take just as much room to grow as the best ones, so why should anyone grow an inferior Peach?



Size Reduced One-Half.

With Capps as a medium early Peach, followed by late peaches, the wise grower can sit back and watch the dollars pouring into his coffers.

Selected Pears.

The pear succeeds on most soil, but does best on heavy soil. Standard trees are produced by budding or grafting on its own stock. These are best adapted for large orchards. Dwarfs are produced by budding on quince. These are best suited for small grounds and gardens. They should be planted deep, a few inches below the bud. Pears should be well cultivated when young. Gather the fruit about two weeks before fully ripe.

Summer Pears.

BARTLETT. Large yellow with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best Pears in cultivation, and deserves a place in every collection; bears early and well, July and August.

EARLY HARVEST. Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow at maturity, with blush next to sun; flesh white, tender, sweet; among the best of the season. July.

WILDER. A beautiful early Pear, bell shaped, yellow with slight blush; flesh yellow fine-grained, subacid; does not rot at the core. Tree vigorous and bears young. July.

Autumn Pears.

GARBER. A seedling of the Japan Hybrid, raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania; resembles Kieffer, yet is larger, of better quality and very productive, and especially valuable for canning. Tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly. "Bound to win favor for market." Free from blight. September and October.

HOWELL. Rather large, light waxen yellow, often with a finely shaded cheek, and covered with dots and patches of russet; flesh white, rather coarse and granular, with a rich, perfumed, aromatic flavor a profuse bearer. August.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSETT. From Japan, and remarkable in many ways. The fruit is round or apple-shaped, very regular and uniform; of good size 8 or 10 inches around and becomes a handsome golden russet color, hanging in clusters. The tree is a luxuriant grower with an abundance of thick, tough leathery foliage, enabling it to endure great heat and drought without injury. It is an extremely early bearer and bears enormously every year. Ripens in September.

KIEFFER. (Kieffer's Hybrid.) A New variety originated near Philadelphia, and supposed to be a cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and the Bartlett. Tree a very vigorous grower and an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, of good quality; valuable for market or family use; succeeds best as a standard. September.

SECKEL. Often called the little sugar pear; small yellow overspread with a brownish shade; flesh juicy, rich, sweet and spicy. Tree thrifty, large spreading growth, often resembling a spreading apple tree; bears regular and very heavy crops, seldom ever blights. August 15 to September 25.

THE PLUM.

This is another domestic fruit of which every home should have an ample supply. The advantages of the Plum are that it suffers from comparatively few insect enemies, is quite a regular and very heavy cropper, and that it provides a fruit which every family uses—if not raised at home, the supply must be purchased out-side.

Plums are a particularly good yard fruit; they are often planted about lawns or poultry runs and thus, while bearing freely, do not take up room which could be used otherwise. My stock embraces three distinct classes, as follows; Native—those varieties obtained from the original wild species. European—also called Tame or Domestic Plum—those introduced from Europe. Japanese—a class recently introduced from Japan, from which many valuable kinds have been obtained. I offer below the most valuable varieties of these three classes. Note "Directions for Planting" page 24.



European Plums.

DAMSON. A very productive and popular old variety, bearing quantities of medium-size, tart fruit, dark purple when ripe, covered with a heavy blue "bloom." One of the best plums for canning and preserving. Ripens in September.

FELLEMBERG (FRENCH or ITALIAN PRUNE.) A desirable late Plum; oval, freestone. The purple fruit is juicy and delicious, and is excellent for drying. Ripens in September.

GREEN GAGE. A fine, handsome Plum of exceptionally large size. Very desirable in many ways; for home use or market. Fruit greenish in color,

Japan Plums.

ABUNDANCE. Large and showy; beautiful amber color, turning to bright cherry red when ripe. Flesh light yellow, tender, juicy and delicately perfumed. Ripens in July.

BURBANK Large, roundish fruit, bright red when ripe. Flesh is yellow, sweet; of excellent quality and has a pleasant odor. The tree is hardy and bears very freely of this delicious fruit.

WICKSON. One of the latest of Mr. Burbank's introductions. The fruit is very large and of rare beauty. Pearly white color, changing to a glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom. The flesh is firm, sugary and delicious; will keep two weeks after ripening. Ripens after Burbanks and before Satsuma. This plum has many good qualities, and should be planted extensively, as it is a valuable market sort.

Select Cherries

The Cherry succeeds on most soils and in nearly all localities throughout this country, but attains its greatest perfection upon those of a light gravelly or sandy nature, provided that they are in good condition. In planting Hearts and Bigarreus, avoid wet or damp situations. The Dukes and Morellos will bear more moisture, but will flourish best in a soil that grows the others to the greatest perfection.

Hearts and Bigarreau

GOVERNOR WOOD. One of the best of Dr. Kirkland's seedlings, and deserves a place in every good collection. Fruit large; skin light yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious; tree vigorous and productive. June.

Duke and Morello

The Duke and Morellos are not so vigorous and upright in their

growth as the Hearts and Bigarreaus, forming low, spreading heads, with acid or subacid fruit.

BALDWIN Tree an upright, vigorous grower, forming a round head; leaves large and broad; bloom pure white, changing to pink; fruit large, almost round, very dark, transparent wine color; flavor slightly acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type; stem large, of medium length, and generally in pairs. Unexcelled in earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness.

DYEHOUSE. In hardness and general appearance resembles Early Richmond, but is of finer quality and several days earlier; it produces very regular annual crops; fruit medium; skin bright red, darkened in the sun; flesh soft, juicy, tender sprightly, subacid, rather rich; resembles the Morello and Duke in growth, wood, and fruit; productive. Superior to Early Richmond.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Above medium size; skin dark red, becoming nearly black; flesh juicy, subacid, rich. July.

EARLY RICHMOND or KENTISH. Medium size; red, flesh melting, juicy, and at maturity of a rich acid flavor; very productive; fine for cooking. Commences ripening last of May, and hangs long on the tree.

MAY DUKE. Medium size; dark red; melting, rich and juicy; an old and popular sort. Ripens soon after Early Purple Guigne.

MONTMORENCY LARGE FRUITED. Fruit large, and the finest flavored of any in this class; tree a free grower, hardy and prolific.

MONTMORENCY ORDINAIRE A beautiful, large red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later; very prolific and hardy; a variety of great value; tree a free grower.

Quince Trees

The Quince is generally well known and much esteemed for cooking and preserving. It does well in deep, rich soil, and appreciates cultivation. Its growth can be improved by occasionally applying a little salt to the ground around the roots of the tree.

APPLE or ORANGE. Large, bright golden yellow. One of the best in cultivation.

REA'S MAMMOTH. This is considered the best variety by horticulturists. It is the largest and most productive,

Mulberries

RUSSIAN. A vigorous grower and very hardy. Planted for

hedges in Nebraska and other western states; fruit white and black, sweet; valuable for the protection of cherry orchards, the fruit ripens at same time, thus allowing the birds to feed on Mulberries, which they prefer to cherries.

Select Apricots.

This beautiful and excellent fruit needs only to be known to be appreciated. It ripens a month or more before the best early peach, and requires about the same treatment. To make a crop more certain, plant on the north or west side of a wall, fence or building.

ALEXANDER (Russian No. 2.) Very large, oblong yellow, flecked with red. flavor sweet and delicate. July 12.

J. L. BUDD. (Russian No. 6.) Large size; white with red cheek, sweet and juicy; very fine; the best late variety. August 1.

EARLY GOLDEN. (Dobois' Early Golden.) Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy and sweet; tree hardy and productive, separates from the stone. Last of June.

HARRIS. Origin in New York. A new kind of great promise; very hardy; blooms late; a sure bearer; elegant golden yellow color.

Nut-Bearing Trees.

All over the country there is a rapid growing interest in nut culture. The demand for nuts is great; the markets are poorly supplied, and the prices too high. Palatable and wholesome as they are, they should become a common article of food here, as in Europe.

Numerous experiments show plainly that nut culture of nearly every kind can be carried on in the United States with entire success; in fact, statistics plainly prove that a well cared for nut orchard is a "gold mine," indeed.

A large portion of the nuts on our markets are imported. We are sure that, with proper care and culture, we can raise enough to have plenty at home and export largely at paying prices. Most kinds of nuts are planted 30 feet apart, like apple trees, and require about the same general culture.

Chestnuts.

AMERICAN. (*Castanea Americana*) The well-known native variety; a stately tree, with broader leaves than the European, and producing smaller nuts but a larger quantity of them; both useful and ornamental; the timber is very useful for many purposes.

Grafted Varieties.

The Spanish strain ripens after the Japanese. The trees are large growing, and in planting requires more room than the Japanese. There are many profitable varieties of this strain, among the best of which are Numbo, Paragon, Ridgley and Scott. These ripen after the Japanese, and prolong the season well into October.

NUMBO. Very hardy; very productive. Comes to bearing quite young. Nuts large and of good quality, ripening early, usually before frost, and selling at high prices.

PARAGON. Tree hardy, productive; nuts large and of excellent quality. Two trees 4 years grafted produced one bushel of nuts each, which sold at wholesale at \$10 per bu

Spanish Chestnuts.

SCOTT. Tree very hardy, strong grower, enormously productive, attaining large size. The original tree measures 5 feet in diameter and produces annually 3 to 5 bushels of large, hard, one nuts of excellent quality, that have sold in New York market at \$16 to \$18 per bushel. The Scott trees are very precocious, producing heavy crops at 2 years from graft. Another very important feature is its almost entire exemption from attacks of the Chestnut weevil. The original tree stands between two others planted at the same time, both of which have always suffered severely from the Chestnut weevil, while it is the exception to find an imperfect nut on the Scott. Young orchards propagated from the Scott so far appears to be free from worms. The nuts are large, beautiful, glossy mahogany color, free from fuzz, and of good quality, ripening mid-season.

RIDGLEY. A large variety of the Chestnut from Delaware. Very productive. The crop from the original tree is reported to have brought \$32. Very good quality.

JAPAN (*castana japonica*)

MAMMOTH. This valuable new nut is attracting wide spread attention. It claims superiority over all other because it is larger, sweeter, better; bears young and abundantly; like all valuable fruit now days it is necessary to graft to secure and maintain the most reliable kinds; the tree is dwarf in habit, hardy and ornamental.

We grow the following named kinds. Our trees are grafted and are much preferable to seedlings. There are many Japan strains, all of which are early and profitable. As a few are better than many, we will name some ripening in the order named.

WALNUTS.

AMERICAN BLACK. This is the common native variety. The nuts are excellent and always desirable; besides, the wood is very valuable for many uses.

ENGLISH. A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a fine spreading head and bearing crops of large and excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is highly esteemed for pickling, and the great quantity of nuts annually imported and sold here attest to its value; the tree is peculiarly well adapted to the climate of the South, and deserves extensive cultivation.

JAPAN. Produces in abundance nuts considerably larger than the common hichory nut, which are borne in clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is thicker than the shell of the English Walnut, which in a general way it resembles, but is not so thick as that of the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, and can be removed entire. The tree grows rapidly, and attains a very large size, with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, of a charming shade of green, and very handsome.

JAPAN, CORDIFORMIS. Differs from Sieboldiana in form of nuts which are broad, pointed and flattened. Nuts of medium size, shell thinner than Sieboldiana and if cracked longitudinally the kernel can be removed entire. The meat is of good quality. Tree very vigorous grower; attains a great height, has a magnificent head. A very valuable acquisition, perfectly hardy. We consider this the best of the Japan Walnuts. Destined to become a valuable nut for market.

JAPAN, SIEBOLDIANA. A native of the mountains of Japan. Extremely hardy and vigorous grower. Of symmetrical and beautiful form. Three-year-old trees in our nursery have produced nuts. Wonderful productive. Nuts produced in clusters of from 12 to 20 nuts each. Shells thicker than that of the English Walnut, but not so thick as that of the Black Walnut. Meat is sweet and of the best quality. The tree has an abundance of fibrous roots and transplants readily.

GRAPES.

Grape, next to apples, are the most wholesome fruit that can be grown in our country. They will grow almost anywhere in the United States with perfect success. There is scarcely a yard so small in the city or country where one could not plant from one to two dozen of Grapes. They will grow up over any building or fence, requiring little care. They decorate a place, thereby combining profit with pleasure.

Black Varieties.

CONCORD. A large handsome grape introduced 75 years ago. It will grow anywhere. Very hardy and productive.

MOORE'S EARLY. Exceedingly hardy; grows well in the Northern part of the United States and Canada. It also succeeds well in the South. The bunches and berries are large. Its earliness makes it one of the most desirable market Grapes. The quality is better than Concord.

WORDEN. Similar to the Concord, but much better in quality and considerably earlier. Very hardy and productive. A good commercial variety.

White Grapes.

NIAGARA. No Grape has been so strongly presented for public favor as this, and for a while it seemed as though it would merit all the praise bestowed upon it. The vine is remarkably vigorous and productive; bunch large, generally shouldered; berry large, roundish; color greenish white, turning to light yellow; skin thin, but tough; flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet; has a decided foxy flavor before fully ripe, which is pretty well lost at maturity. Ripens with Concord. In some vineyards it has suffered greatly from rot, but where it succeeds it is unquestionably a very valuable sort.

POCKLINGTON. A seedling of the Concord. Vine very hardy, healthy and productive; bunch large, generally shouldered; berry light golden yellow when fully ripe; quality good; ripens rather early. It will probably take its place as a valuable standard Grape, being the largest white Grape of its type yet introduced.

GOOSEBERRIES.

There has been a great demand for these plants for several years on account of the profitableness of the crop, the demand having exceeded the supply. Price in the Baltimore market has been from 6 to 10 cents per pound, wholesale.

PEARL. Said to be the most prolific Gooseberry yet known. Originated by Professor William Saunders, of the Experimental Station at Ottawa, Canada. It has also been thoroughly tested at nearly all of the experimental stations in the United States for the past four years, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It is a wonderful cropper, strong grower, and free from mildew. Fruit one-third larger than Downing.

RED JACKET Plant vigorous and healthy. Fruit rich dark

red; oblong Believed to be valuable.

SMITH'S SEEDLING. A new variety grown from seed of the Houghton; more vigorous and upright in growth of plant than its parent; the fruit is larger and somewhat oval in form; light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good.

CURRENTS.

VICTORIA. Old and reliable sort.

WHITE GRAPE. Very prolific, mild flavor, large

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Heavy bearer, bright red, large size.

THE STRAWBERRY.

"The Lord might have made better fruit than the Strawberry—
but he didn't."

Strawberries have always been a justly popular and high-priced fruit, but not always have they been grown as extensively as they now are. This is, perhaps, largely because people are just coming to know how easy it is to grow them—there is scarcely a single locality north, south, east or west in this broad land of ours, where Strawberries did not formerly grow wild, and where the magnificent cultivated varieties cannot now be grown with ease.

The English language is altogether too short on superlatives for one to attempt to describe the different kinds, but it is safe to say that the person—man, woman or child—who doesn't like Strawberries is an oddity indeed.

I have been growing Strawberries for the market for 26 years, and the following list is the best assortment of early, medium and late varieties that can be had for this locality. By planting an assortment of varieties selected according to their time of ripening, fresh fruit may be had in succession for five or six weeks.

Where the selection of kinds is left to me, I will give the very best assortment of early, medium and late varieties.

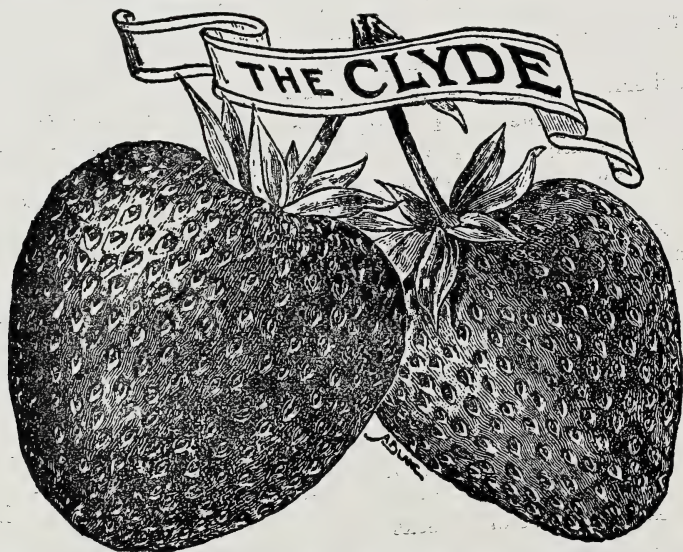
DIRECTIONS FOR SELECTING AND PLANTING.—Be sure to plant both perfect-blooming (per.) and imperfect-blooming (imp.) varieties so that proper fertilization of blossoms may result; otherwise no berries will be set.

JOHNSON'S EARLY "I must give our customers a word of warning concerning this berry, that is, do not let it get too thick. If properly grown in thin, matted rows, it is going to give satisfaction, as it is one of the finest of the early berries that I know of. Being very showy and attractive in the baskets when picked, a good average medium size,

neither very large nor small, it cannot fail to please all who are interested in a good early berry. If allowed to make all the plants it will, the ground will become packed so full that it would be impossible for it to mature a satisfactory crop, and persons who disregard this advice should not complain if it does not meet their expectation, for, if grown as above directed, I still recommend it, and believe it will be a very valuable acquisition. In fact, it is decidedly the best berry of its season, which is three or four days later than Excelsior, and the same as Michel and Hoffman."—Allen.

TENNISSEE PROLIFIC. Large, good color, productive, of good shape, free from rust and ranks among the best in the Strawberry list. It is a seedling of Sharpless and Crescent, showing the parentage of both. The fruit is large, handsome plant, and as productive as Haverland.

WM. BELT. Fruit is large, regular, round and conical. It requires high cultivation to make it a success. Color bright red and fine flavor. Medium to late.



Clyde. "But few varieties ever introduced have given better satisfaction in all parts of the country. I have fruited it four times and consider it to be the very best second-early variety ever offered to the American people. With me Clyde is as large as Bubach, nearly or quite a week earlier and very much firmer. It is a strong staminate. I do not think any one will ever regret planting Clyde, as it is a sure producer, of fine large berries and lots of them. I shipped quite a lot of this variety last year to the Boston market, a distance of about 500 miles, and some of the high prices obtained were for this variety, which proves its shipping qualities beyond a doubt, notwithstanding some statements to the contrary."—Allen.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries do well in the East, West, North and South. They succeed on land that produces corn and small grain. The land should be well cultivated, kept enriched and free from weeds. Thin the suckers every spring to five or six and pinch the blackcaps back in August.

COLUMBIAN. This variety is amazingly productive and vigorous. Bushes have been known to yield as high as twenty-eight quarts in a single season. The fruit is dark red and firm. The best red Raspberry out of forty different kinds tested. It is very hardy and never suckers, but grows like the blackcaps.

CUMBERLAND. A mammoth midseason blackcap, which loads its strong, stalky canes with the most delicious fruit that outsells all others of their seasons. The berries are firm and ship well. For hardiness and productiveness it is unequalled.

CUTHBERT. (Queen of the Market.) This fine variety stands alike the cold of our northern winters and the heat of our southern summers; it produces fine crops of beautiful deep red berries, large in size and conical in shape; of the flavor of a strawberry,

GOLDEN QUEEN. Large, beautiful fruit of pale amber color. Very productive and hardy. Its beautiful fruit makes it one of the finest fruits for desert.



GREGG. For many years the leading blackcap for market. Its large, showy berries are produced in great abundance; firm and ship well.

KANSAS. Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold to perfection and bearing immense crops. The berries are of the size of the Gregg, but of better color; jet-black and almost free from bloom. Presents a fine appearance and brings high prices on the market.

BLACKBERRIES.

Few fruits are more wholesome. While few people are so unfortunate as not to like them, they are particularly valuable for children, and are used in medical practice.

ICEBURG. (The White Blackberries). Raised by Luther Burbank, the wizard of horticulture. The canes bend with their loads of delicious snowy berries, which are so transparent that the unusually small seeds may be seen in the berries when ripe; tender and melting throughout.

RATHBUN. Fruit very large; it takes 45 berries to fill an ordinary quart box; the berries are often $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Sweet and luscious. Hardy and productive. Strong and erect, rooting at the tip like the black raspberry.

SNYEER. An old variety; plants very vigorous and healthy; canes large, upright and hardy. A valuable commercial berry.

THE RASPBERRY.

This is a native fruit—that is, it originally grew wild—and cultivation has made the fruit all the larger and sweeter for the vigorous constitution that the tame varieties have inherited from the wild strains.

I have been growing Raspberries for more than 20 years, having at this time five acres devoted to them. The following are the best of all the kinds I have tried out. A succession of Raspberries may be had by planting both early and late sorts.

Black Raspberries.

CUMBERLAND. A splendid midseason variety that bears immense crops of handsome berries. These are of good quality, are firm enough to ship well, and are very attractive—glossy black and of unusual size. The vines are hardy, and throw up heavy stalky canes.

EUREKA. A prolific and early bearer, with large, fine flavored fruit.

GREGG. Large berry, well known. The berries are large and

ripen late. 30 cts. for 10, \$2.50 per hundred.

KANSAS. A vigorous grower, ripens soon after Palmer. The berries are large and attractive.

PALMER. An early sort and a very heavy bearer; extra hardy.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

This subject of trees and plants of shade and beauty about the home is one that did not, I think, receive enough attention in those years when our great and progressive central west was too busy "getting started" to think much about "looks."

Aside from the matter of appearance, however, people have learned about the actual money value of trees and plants about the home grounds, and hence there is today more appreciation of the value of shade trees, bushes and vines, and a great demand for them from year to year.

This term "actual money value" is not misused. Trees and plants add a cash value to any property if sold, by making it more beautiful and attractive, and hence vastly more desirable to the purchaser. Again, for the man who does not wish to sell, shade trees and ornamental plants are still an excellent investment, because they protect his buildings from storm keeping them cooler in summer and warmer in winter, and making it necessary to paint less often. And best of all, these growing things make the place homelike and attractive and livable—in this way alone they are worth many times more than their small cost.

You have no doubt been planning to thus improve your home some time; why not do it this year? I will gladly help you select the best kind of trees and plants, if you wish, and the following descriptions will probably tell you just what you want to know about them. Write me! I am always glad to answer questions, and my twenty-four years' experience in growing and selling trees and plants is freely yours.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

CATALPA BUNGEI. Very dwarf-growing variety of hardy Catalpa introduced from Asia, which grows in a round and very dense form. We have this grafted about seven feet high on the hardy Catalpa, which makes a beautiful tree for ornamental planting. \$1.50 each.

SOFT MAPLE. Very rapid grower, makes a beautiful tree; while young should have the leading shoots cut back each year to prevent tree from becoming too large.

NORWAY. (A platanoides). One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known; foliage broad, deep green, shining; its compact

habit and stout and vigorous growth render it one of the most valuable trees for street or lawn planting.

Weeping Trees.

CUT-LEAVED BIRCH. The most popular tree of its class; tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and beautiful cut foliage.



EVERGREENS.

ARBORVITÆ. One of the finest evergreens for hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms a fine, dense hedge. Very hardy and easily transplanted. Nursery specimens seldom fail.

SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE. This is the king among evergreens. It is as hardy a tree as can be found, and its beautiful rich blue or silvery foliage gives it an appearance second to no other tree. No lawn is

complete with out one of these specimens.

SPRUCE, NORWAY. A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit; its limbs droop gracefully as it gets older and makes the tree exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. One of the best for evergreen hedges. Also makes a handsome specimen planted in the lawn or garden.

ARBORVITAE, AMERICAN. (*Thuja occidentalis*). Sometimes called White Cedar; a well-known native species, of great value, forming an upright, conical tree of medium size; especially valuable for screens and hedges.

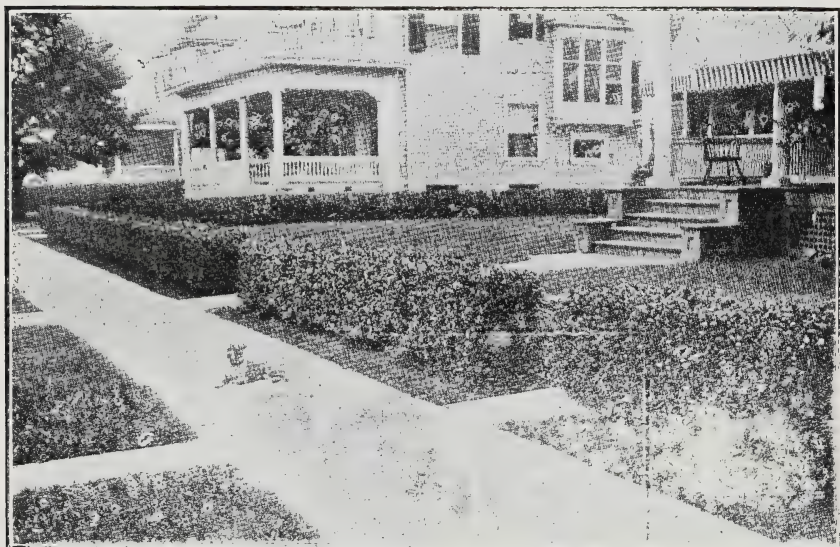
CHINESE. (*Biota orientalis*). From China and Japan; a small tree with erect branches and dense, flat light green foliage.

CHINESE GOLDEN (*B aurea*) This is the most elegant and charming, and justly becoming the most popular of the arborvitæ. The beautiful golden tint of its foliage and the compact and regular outline of its habit render it unusually attractive.



EVER GOLDEN (*B orientalis semper aurea*) This very distinct evergreen is desirable on account of its never changing its beautiful bright golden color; very hardy.

GLOBE-HEADED (*T globosa*). Originated at Philadelphia; forms a dense round head; dwarfish in habit; desirable.



THE CALIFORNIA PRIVET

is one of the very best and now the most popular ornamental Hedge Plant, especially for City and Village lots. It is not as rank a grower as the Osage Orange or Honey Locust, and not thorny. It makes a pretty, genteel hedge. It is almost evergreen, its foliage keeping green up to Christmas and often much longer; has panicles of white flowers similar to lilacs, but smaller. It makes a dense hedge and submits readily to any kind of trimming. It can be kept down to three feet, or grown to five or six feet high. It is also very useful and graceful as a single specimen or in groups on the lawn. It grows naturally in symmetrical, dense form, and its abundance of dark green, shiny foliage makes it very ornamental indeed.

For hedging plant in single rows six inches apart and trim back to

two or three inches. In the Spring following the first season trim back again to three or four inches of the ground. This treatment makes the hedge stocky and dense, and all the prettier. After the second year trim to suit.

Our stock of this plant is very large and of the very best quality. Well rooted, strong and bushy.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE. A very popular, bright rose-red climber.

SEVEN SISTERS. A crimson climbing Rose that changes color to all shades.

RAMBLERS.

The longer we grow the Rambler Roses the more we are convinced that they are the most valuable plant introduction of the age; they really should have a place in every garden; perfectly hardy.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Introduced from Japan in 1893. It has been a source of wonder and admiration whenever seen. The plant is a vigorous grower and a fine pillar Rose. Fine for porches.

DORTHY PERKINS. A new hardy climbing Rose, which in habit strongly resembles the Crimson Rambler. The flowers are borne in clusters of from 40 to 50 individual Roses of a beautiful shell-pink in color and very double.

WHITE RAMBLER. Identical with the Crimson Rambler, differing only in color, it being of a pure snowy white.

YELLOW RAMBLER. The hardiest yellow climbing Rose yet introduced. Its flowers are of the same shape and size as those of the Crimson Rambler. Nothing looks better than to have one each of these Ramblers, Crimson, White, Dortha Perkins and yellow, growing up side by side.



ROSES.

In selecting a spot for Rose-beds, choose one where the sun shines. Plant them in clay loam or enrich the ground if this cannot be had. Plant the bushes in deeply cultivate the soil and keep the ground well cultivated around the bushes. When setting out, cut back all the wood to within three inches from the surface of the ground. An occasional soaking with manure water will help Roses wonderfully.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Very large, double flower, fine for cutting purposes on account of its long stems. Beautiful in form; deep rich

rose color.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN. New. Rich maroon; very hardy and a profuse bloomer.

COQUETTE DES ALPES. Large full, finely formed flower; color white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blue; very profuse bloomer and seldom without flowers.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. German's best, pure white Rose, called Snow Queen in Europe on account of its absolute whiteness. It grows on long stems and has the same shape and size as the American Beauty; hence it is often called the White American Beauty. The flowers are from 4 to 5 inches across.

GENERAL JAQUEMINOT. One of America's favorite brilliant crimson roses; a very free bloomer; of good size.

MARGARET DICKSON. The most beautiful of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses for cemetery setting; white, flesh-colored center.

MRS. JOHN LANG. An exceptionally handsome and free-blooming Rose of a soft delicate shade of pink. Very valuable for all-summer blooming; can also be used for forcing.

PAUL NEYRON. The largest Rose known; the flowers are of gigantic size, often 6 inches in diameter. Very hardy and persistent bloomer. Color deep clear rose.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. Deep velvety crimson; very dark, almost black; very large and full; one of the most magnificent Rose of its kind.

SOLDIL D'OR. The only golden yellow Hybrid Perpetual Rose; will bloom pretty well all summer; delightfully fragrant; very double; the finest Rose next to the American Beauty for cut flowers. Received the first prize at the World's Fair for beauty and freedom of blooming.

Hardy Everblooming Roses.

BABY RAMBLER, RED. One of the most beautiful of all the dwarf Roses. It has been a sensation for the past two years, and represents the triumph of productive efforts among Rose growers in bringing about the most beautiful color as well as blooming quality. It is never without flowers from Decoration Day until the ground begins to freeze, and yet entirely hardy. Begins to bloom within a few weeks after setting out.

BABY RAMBLER, PINK. (Baby Dorthy). A true dwarf form of Dorthy Perkins, the character is the same as the red Baby Rambler;

very hardy and blooms all summer. If used as a pot plant, it blooms every day during the entire year,

BABY RAMBLER, WHITE. Another dwarf Rambler of the same habit as the pink and red. Its pure white flowers are perfectly double it blooms in large clusters with unceasing freedom; very hardy, but can also be used for pot culture.

Directions for Planting.

When you receive trees, unpack them at once and, if the roots seem dried out, place them in water until they are somewhat revived. I personally oversee the selecting and packing of all trees that are shipped from Home Nursery and unless there is an unusual delay in transit, the stock will reach you in excellent condition, as I believe in plenty of packing.

Do not leave the roots exposed to the air for a moment when it can be avoided; cover them with an old piece of carpet, thoroughly saturated with water, or bury in the ground till you are ready to plant. Cut back the roots to live, fresh wood, and prune the branches so as to about "balance" root and top.

Dig the hole large enough to take in the roots without "cramping" or doubling them. First scatter a few inches of mellow soil over the bottom of the hole, then place the tree so it will stand a little deeper, when the hole is filled, than it grows in the nursery row.

Hold the tree up right and fill in around the roots with fine, mellow soil, and pack it firmly as you shovel it in, do not allow any air spaces around the roots, as this will retard growth.

If the weather is dry, water freely at the roots, but do not wet the surface, as the soil will bake hard and the tree will suffer.

Fill up the hole, work it down firmly with the feet, and leave a little mound so that water will not stand there after rains. Until the tree gets well rooted, it is well either to stake them up or go around after each storm and straighten them up; other wise they will soon take root and grow in a leaning position.

Distance for Planting.

	Rows apart	Apart in rows
Apple	30 feet	20 feet
Pear	16 feet	12 feet
Plum	20 feet	16 feet
Peach	16 feet	10 feet
Grape	7 feet	6 feet

	Rows Apart	Apart in rows.
Raspberry	7 feet	3 feet
Blackberry	8 feet	2 feet
Gooseberry	6 feet	4 feet
Current	6 feet	4 feet
Strawberry	3 feet	2 feet
Asparagus	3½ feet	2 feet

The above distances are for field culture and on good prairie land. On light soil plant closer.

Testimonials.

Cleveland, Tenn., 4-24, 1911.

E. W. Jones Nursery Co., Woodlawn Va.

Dear Sirs:—Our bill of trees, vines etc., came in good shape by to days express and are certainly a fine lot, so stronge, vigorous and healthy looking. We have bought hundreds of trees, vines, plants, for our large poultry plant but yours are the nicest that we have ever received and to say that we are well pleased is speaking mildly. Thanks to you for extras and with best wishes that you deserve, Yours respectfully,

Wilber Bros., breeders of pure bred poultry,

Nashville, Tenn ,4-26, 1911.

E. W. Jones Nursery Co. Woodlawn, Va.

Dear Sir:—The roses reached me in fine condition. They are strong plants, I have never saw better ones in my life. I am very well pleased. Yours truly, Frank Lankford.

Randolph, Mo., April 16, 1911.

E. W. Jones Nursery Co. Woodlawn Va.

Gentlemen:—The cherry trees came to-day and are entirely satisfactory in every respect. If they do not do well in this section of the country, it will not be because of inferior trees. Thanking you for the care taken in filling this order, I am, Yours truly;

F. D. Winn, Breeder of The World's best hogs.

Galax., Va , Nov. 28, 1911.

E. W. Jones Nursery Co. Woodlawn, Va.

Gentlemen.—The trees you sent are very nice ones, I think superior to some others coming from other nuseries. Please find my check for 14.99. Yours truly,

W. H. Bolling, Dealer in Lumber.

E.W.JONES NURSERY CO.

Woodlawn, Virginia

APPLES

LIVELAND RASPBERRY

BLACK BEN DAVIS

OPALESCENT

DELICIOUS

E.W.JONES NURSERY CO.

Woodlawn, Virginia

APPLES

LIVELAND RASPBERRY:—Most beautiful and best of all summer apples, sells for \$1.00 per bushel, while others sell for 50c per bushel. Especially valuable for earliness and sure crop, and abundance of fruit.

Prof. N. E. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station says: "It is a fancy early market apple of medium size; its beauty will sell it anywhere." He suggests that if the name ever be shortened the word "Raspberry" ought to be dropped, for there is another Raspberry apple. Make the name Liveland or Lieveland. This variety was introduced from Russia, and it gets its name from a Russian province, Lieveland, bordering on the Baltic Sea. Prof. Hansen calls attention to what Mr. A. G. Tuttle says of this variety in a bulletin issued some years ago by the South Dakota Experiment Station: "There is no early apple East or West of better quality than the Liveland Raspberry. The tree is perfect and a good bearer, and the fruit is handsomely colored." It will be noted the variety is also known as "Lowland Raspberry"—all the more reason for shortening the name, as suggested by Prof. Hansen.—Western Fruit Grower.

Mr. F. O. Harrington, Williamsburg, Iowa, gives his experience with the Liveland.

"I have five trees of this apple, now about twenty years in the orchard. In quality and beauty of tree and leaf I consider this variety as near perfection as I know of in the apple line. The description given in American Fruit Culturist of the fruit is quite accurate for a large share of the apples, but some of those borne in the fall sunshine attain higher color and are, as you state, very beautiful; but even those in the shade, and with little crimson upon them, are very beautiful also, such a delicate creamy white is its groundwork. In my estimation no other early apple equals this apple in quality for dessert use, and I have at all times sold it in market readily at double the price of other kinds would command. With me it did not begin bearing very early, nor very heavily for a

while, but became a fair bearer bi-ennially, and but little in the alternate years. It should be fairly profitable where one has a fair market for early apples, because of its high quality and beauty, and because of its earliness. It commences ripening a little earlier than Yellow Transparent, but is much later in maturing the last of its crop, a very desirable quality for the family use, but entailing a little more work in picking it for market. It is remarkable in its keeping quality after ripening, keeping up in good shape several days, even though roughly handled, being in these respects a very decided contrast to the Yellow Transparent."

We should not hesitate to plant this variety largely ourselves, as it is one of the very best summer apples that we have any knowledge of.

Fruit large and more beautiful than Yellow Transparent. Tree very free bearing.—John Fraser.

Later, '06: I regard this apple the largest and most beautiful early apple of which I have any knowledge—tree unusually strong grower and abundant fruiter.—John Fraser.

DELICIOUS:—One of the new varieties of red apples, originating in Iowa and propagated and first introduced by the Stark Bros. Nursery Co. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, healthy and disease-resistant, annual or nearly annual bearer of large crops. The fruit is very high in quality, ranking with Stayman Winesap and Spitzenburg and is probably a better keeper and adapted to much wider territory than either of those. It is well adapted for the fanciest of fancy trade, ships well, carries in cold storage well and brings the top prices in the market. It is one of the most desirable red apples for commercial planting.

OPALESCENT:—New. Probably the handsomest apple ever put on the market. Color light, shading to a very dark crimson with many yellow dots; skin smooth, susceptible of a very high polish reflecting objects like a mirror; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy and good. The original tree has never failed to produce from a moderate to a full crop. It is not only a beauty, but all right for size, quality and productiveness, qualities rarely combined in one variety. Season December to March.

BLACK BEN DAVIS:—Best of all the Ben Davis family. Way ahead of Gano, both for color and quality, and bears more fruit; no comparison between it and the old Ben Davis. It attracted more attention at the great World's Fair than any other apple. No apple will bear more regularly, and more apples of fine size and color; none will put more dollars in your pocket.

